

INTRODUCTION TO REMOTE SENSING FOR CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT

COURSE DATES: EVERY TUESDAY, MAY 5 – JUNE 2

TIME: 12:00 - 1:00 PM EDT (GMT-04:00)

OR

10:00 - 11:00 PM EDT

Applied Remote Sensing Training

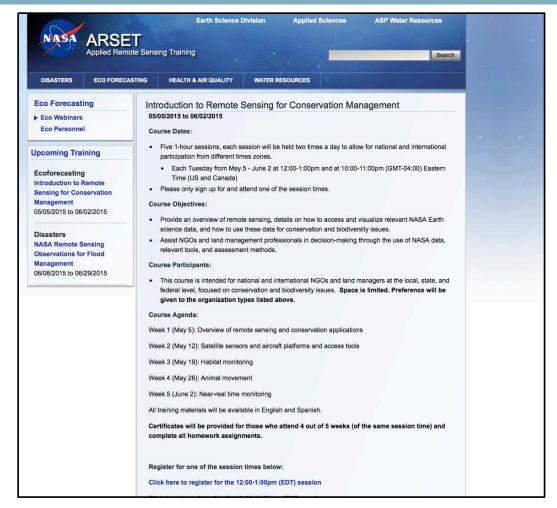
Course Structure



- One lecture per week every Tuesday May 5 to June 2
 - □ 12:00 1:00 PM EDT (GMT-04:00) (Session 1)
 - 10:00 11:00 PM EDT (Session 2)
- Webinar recordings, PowerPoint presentations, and homework assignments can be found after each session at:
 https://arset.gsfc.nasa.gov/ecoforecasting/webinars/introduction-remote-sensing-conservation-management
- Certificate of Completion
 - Attend 4 out of 5 webinars
 - Assignment 1 and 2 access from the ARSET Conservation Management webinar website (above)
 - You will receive certificates approximately 1 month after the completion of the course from: marines.martins@ssaihq.com
- Q/A: 15 minutes following each lecture and/or by email (<u>cynthia.l.schmidt@nasa.gov</u>)



ARSET Conservation Management



https://arset.gsfc.nasa.gov/ecoforecasting/webinars/introduction-remote-sensing-conservation-management



Your Course Instructors

- Cindy Schmidt (ARSET): cynthia.l.schmidt@nasa.gov
- Amber Kuss (ARSET): amberjean.m.kuss@nasa.gov
- Guest Speakers:
 - Walter Jetz Yale University (week 3)
 - Jeff Cavner –University of Kansas (week 4)
 - Karyn Tabor Conservation International (week 5)

General inquiries about ARSET: Ana Prados (ARSET) aprados@umbc.edu

Course Outline



Week 1



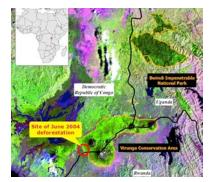
Overview of satellite remote sensing

Week 2



Platforms and sensors for conservation

Week 3



Habitat monitoring

Week 4



Animal movement

Week 5



Near-real time data

Week 2 Agenda



- Brief review of last week
- Satellite data processing levels
- Overview of satellite sensors for conservation applications
- Live Demos
 - MODIS MRT Web and LandsatLook Viewer

Review of Week 1

Conservation and Remote Sensing

- Conservation Biology paper (Rose, et al 2014) that identified ten topics
 - Species distributions and abundances
 - Species movements and life stages
 - Ecosystem processes
 - Climate change
 - Rapid response
 - Protected areas
 - Ecosystem services
 - Conservation effectiveness
 - Agriculture and aquacultural expansions and changes in land use land cover (LULC)
 - Degradation and disturbance regimes

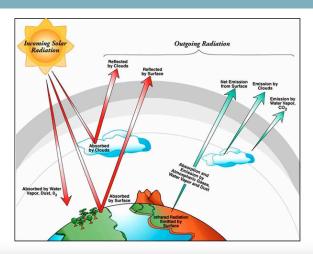




Fundamentals of Remote Sensing

NASA

- Remote Sensing
 - Electromagnetic spectrum
 - Spectral signatures
 - Advantages/Disadvantages
- Characteristics of satellite sensors
 - Passive vs. active
- NASA satellites for conservation management





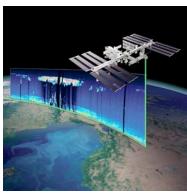
Satellite Data Processing Levels

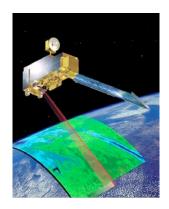
Levels of Data Processing and Spatial Resolution

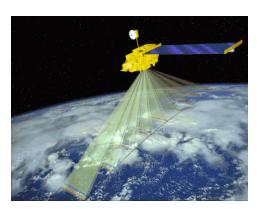


- Level 1 and Level 2 data products have the highest spatial and temporal resolution.
- Level 3 and 4 products are derived products with equal or lower spatial and temporal resolution than Level 2 products.









Data Processing Levels



L0: Raw instrument data

L1: Geolocated and calibrated

L2: Products derived from L1B

L3: Gridded and quality controlled

L4: Model output: derived variables

Harder to Use

Easier to Use





Landsat	MODIS
Level 1T – Standard Terrain Corrected	Level 2 – derived geophysical variables
Level 1Gt – Systematic Terrain Correction	Level 2G – level 2 data mapped on a uniform space-time grid scale
Level 1G – Systematic Correction	Level 3 – gridded variables in derived spatial and/or temporal resolutions
	Level 4 – model output or results from analyses of lower level data

Landsat: Use level 1 imagery that includes spectral characteristics

MODIS: Use level 2, 3, or 4 products

For more information on Landsat data processing levels: http://landsat.usgs.gov/Landsat Processing details.php

For more information on MODIS Land Products processing levels: http://lpdaac.usgs.gov/products/modis_products_table/modis_overview

Land Resources Satellites and Sensors



Landsat

- Brief Overview (History and Current Missions)
- Characteristics of Landsat Data
- Where to Obtain Landsat Images

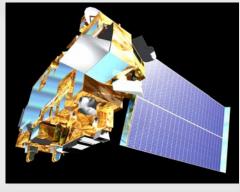
MODIS

- Brief Overview
- Characteristics of MODIS data
- Where to Obtain MODIS products

Live demonstrations

- LandsatLook Viewer
- MRTWeb

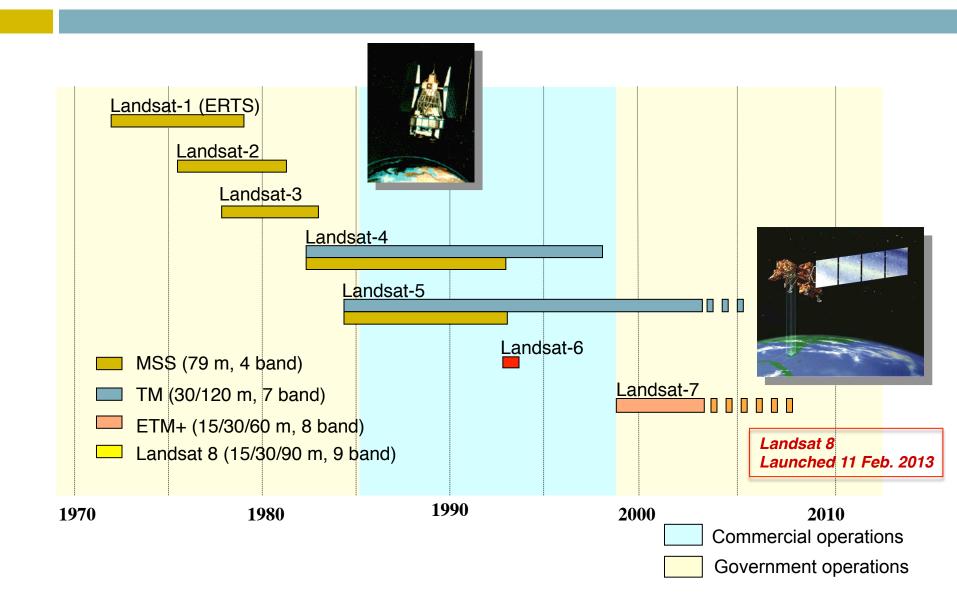




Landsat



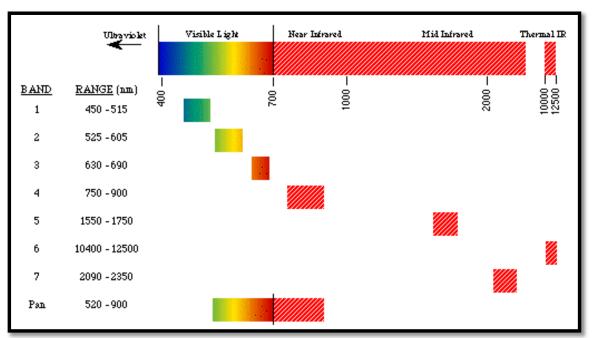
Landsat: 30 Years of Observations





Characteristics of Landsat: Spectral

- Landsat instruments measure primarily light that is reflected from Earth's surface (with one exception)
- Landsat instruments are designed to detect visible and infrared (near and mid) wavelengths.



Landsat bands of ETM+ (Landsat 7)

Source: NASA Goddard Space Flight Center



Characteristics of Landsat 4, 5 and 7

Bands	Wavelength (micrometers)	Resolution (m) Landsat 4-5 (TM)	Resolution (m) Landsat 7 (ETM+)
Band 1-Blue	0.45-0.52	30	30
Band 2 Green	0.52-0.60	30	30
Band 3- Red	0.63-0.69	30	30
Band 4-Near Infrared	0.76-0.90	30	30
Band 5- Shortwave Infrared 1	1.55-1.75	30	30
Band 6- Thermal Infrared	10.40-12.50	120	60
Band 7- Shortwave Infrared 2	2.08-2.35	30	30
Band 8-Pan	0.52-0.90		15



Characteristics of Landsat 8

Bands	Wavelength (micrometers)	Spatial Resolution (meters)
Band 1-Coastal aerosol	0.43-0.45	30
Band 2- Blue	0.45-0.51	30
Band 3- Green	0.53-0.59	30
Band 4- Red	0.64-0.67	30
Band 5- Near Infrared	0.85-0.88	30
Band 6- SWIR 1	1.57-1.65	30
Band 7- SWIR 2	2.11-2.29	30
Band 8-Panchromatic	0.50-0.68	15
Band 9-Cirrus	1.36-1.38	30
Band 10- Thermal Infrared 1	10.60-11.19	100*
Band 11- Thermal Infrared 2	11.50-12.51	100*

^{*} Resampled to 30 meters

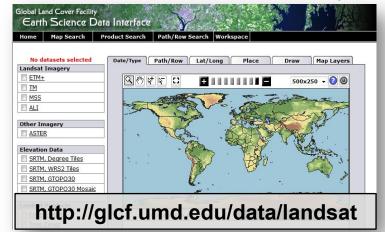


Where to Obtain Landsat Images

The LandsatLook Viewer



Global Land Cover Facility



GloVis

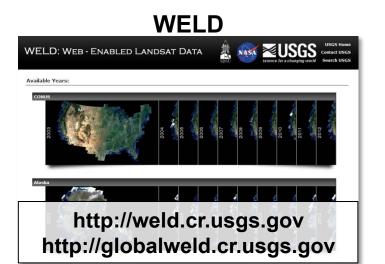


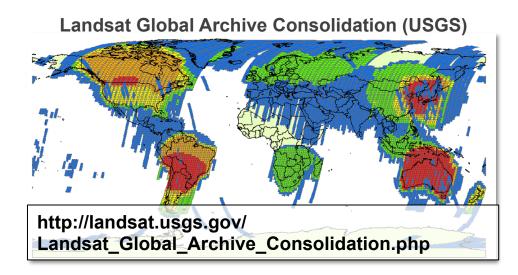
Earth Explorer

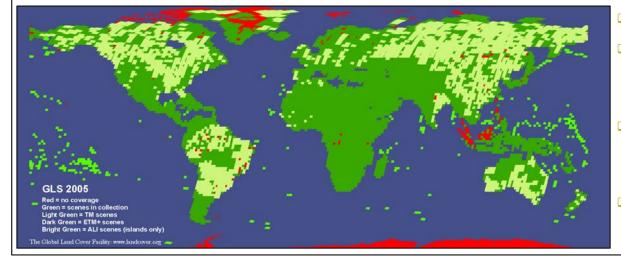


Where to Obtain Landsat Images and Products



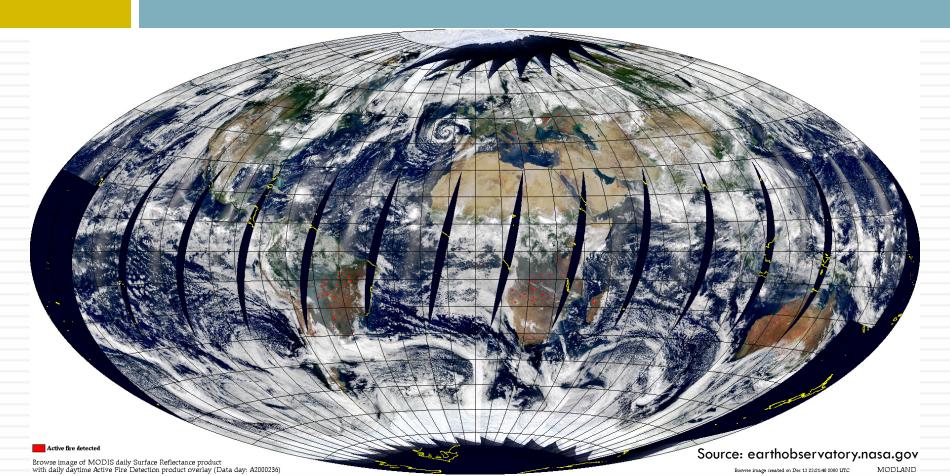






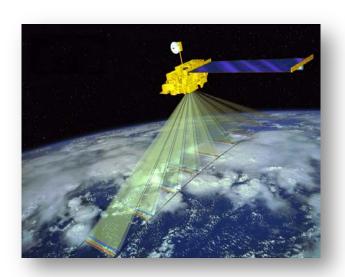
- Global Land Survey
- Not a data portal, but a global collection of cloud free Landsat images from 1975-2008.
- Time series include (GLS 1975, GLS 1990, GLS 2000, GLS 2005, GLS 2010)
- Acquire GLS datasets through Earth Explorer, GloVis, and GLCF

MODIS

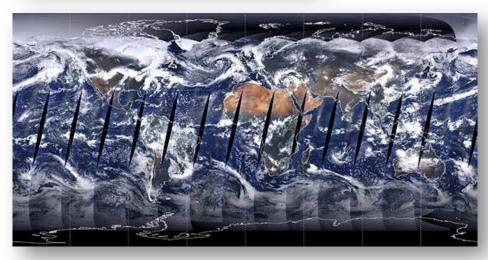


MODIS (Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectroradiometer)





- Spatial Resolution
 - □ 250m, 500m, 1km
- Temporal Resolution
 - □ Daily, 8-day, 16-day, monthly, quarterly, yearly
 - 2000-present
- Data Format
 - Hierarchal data format Earth Observing System Format (HDF-EOS)

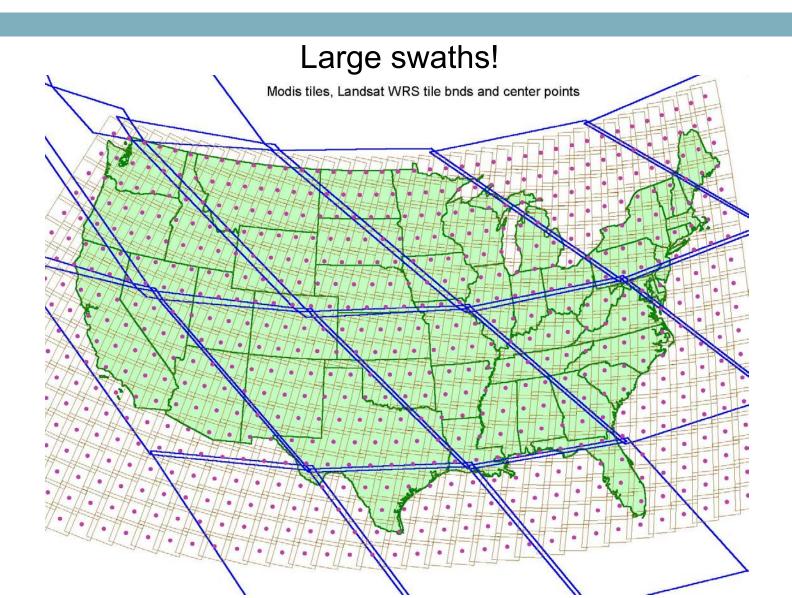


Spectral Coverage

- 36 bands (major bands include Red, Blue, IR, NIR, MIR)
 - Bands 1-2: 250m
 - Bands 3-7: 500m
 - Bands 8-36: 1000m



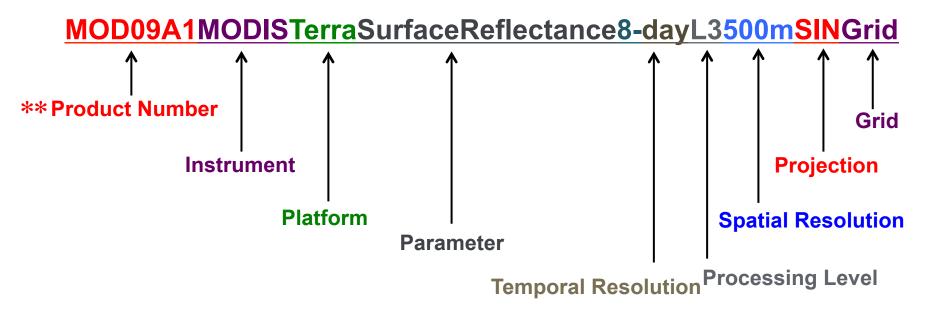
MODIS Tiles vs. Landsat Images





MODIS Naming Convention

MODIS filenames follow a naming convention which gives useful information regarding the specific product. For Example:



**NOTE: MOD – Terra; MYD – Aqua; MCD - Combined

MODIS Land Products

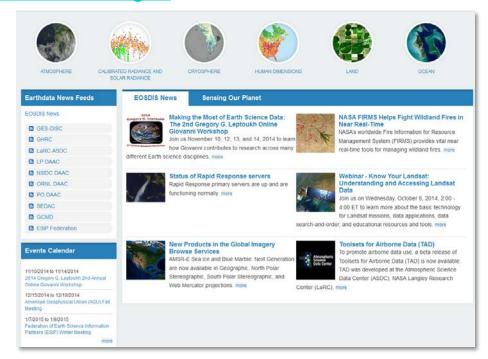


MODIS Name	Product Name Short name	Spatial Resolution (m)	Temporal
MOD 09	Surface Reflectance	500	8-day
MOD 11	Land Surface Temperature	1000	Daily, 8-day
MOD 12	Land Cover/Change	500	8-day, Yearly
MOD 13	Vegetation Indices	250-1000	16 day, monthly
MOD 14	Thermal Anomalies/Fire	1000	Daily, 8-day
MOD 15	Leaf Area Index/Fraction of Absorbed Photosynthetically Active Radiation (FPAR)	1000	4-day, 8-day
MOD 16	Evapotranspiration		
MOD 17	Primary Production	1000	8-day, yearly
MOD 43	Bidirectional reflectance distribution function (BRDF)/Albedo	500-1000	16-day
MOD 44	Vegetation Continuous Fields	250	yearly
MOD 45	Burned Area	500	monthly

All MODIS Land Products are available at processing Level 3

Where to Obtain Information on MODIS (and other) NASA Products

- Land Processes Distributed Active Archive (LP DAAC)
 - https://lpdaac.usgs.gov/products/modis_products_table
- Earth Observing System Data and Information System (EOSDIS):
 - http://Earthdata.nasa.gov



Where to Obtain MODIS Products



- ECHO Reverb
 - http://reverb.echo.nasa.gov
- Data Subsetting and Visualization: Oakridge National Lab DAAC (ORNL DAAC)
 - http://daac.ornl.gov
- GLCF
 - http://www.landcover.org/data/lc
- GLOVIS
 - http://glovis.usgs.gov
- Fire Information for Resource Management System (FIRMS)
 - https://earthdata.nasa.gov/data/near-real-time-data/firms

Where to Obtain MODIS Products



- Worldview (Fires, Land Surface Temperature and Snow Cover)
 - □ https://earthdata.nasa.gov/labs/worldview/
- Visualization: SERVIR
 - https://www.servirglobal.net/Global/MapsData/ InteractiveMapper.aspx
- MRTWeb
 - □ http://mrtweb.cr.usgs.gov

MODIS Reprojection Tool (MRTWeb)

MRTWeb enables you to:

visualize

select

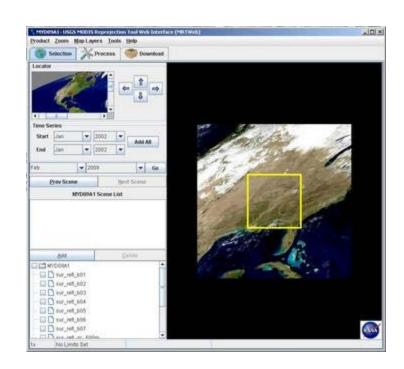
mosaic

subset

reproject

reformat

MODIS Land products



https://mrtweb.cr.usgs.gov/

We will be giving you a live demonstration of this capability shortly.

Live Demos

LandsatLook Viewer:

http://landsatlook.usgs.gov/

MRTWeb:

https://lpdaac.usgs.gov/data_access/mrtweb

Coming up next week!

Week 3: Habitat Monitoring

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In July 2014, Landsat 8 captured the isolated island of protected forest around New Zealand's Mt. Taranaki in Egmont National Park surrounded by once-forested pasturelands.

Credit: NASA/USGS.



Thank You!!

Cindy Schmidt
Cynthia.L.Schmidt@nasa.gov